ing, slut and pups squeesing, thunder and lighting red ertillery man coaxing, Burr-hoaxing, war-popularizing smell-fungus.

Ng, gentlemen-He was "first in peder first in war, and first in the Yeard estimated at as much as

VIDETTE.

From the Charlestown City Gazette, a decided and vigorous administration paper.

The mystic veil that has darkenediche penetration of many heretofore, why our troops engaged in the U, S. service have not been regularly paid off, continues to obscure the minds of many of our well disposed citizens, and some of the warmest friends to the administration, who have been the most zealous to assert its rights, are growing lukewarm in the further presecution of the war, on account of this mismanages ment in some of the heads of de-

partments. It is a principle tenaciously adhered to by individuals, that man should be ever vigilant and prompt in the performance of civil contracts. So sogn as he fails in this point, he forfeils his confidence among men, und loses that standing in society which he once held, however respectable it might be. Let us reason analogically, and see if this principle will not apply to nations as well as individua. There is a reciprocal obligation between the citizen and the government. The government can exact obedience, by a prosecution of its laws; on the other hand, the citizen or subject can resort to a proper tribunal for redress. But such measures are painful-they are impolitic-they have a tendency to destroy confidence, and corrode that national affection, which should be nurtured in the bosom of every American. There should always exist complete confidence between the citizen, the soldier and the govern ment; and that confidence can only be kept secure, by a ready performance on the part of government; and like individuals it will be lost, should it fail to comply.

It is but justice, which imperious. ly demands that the poor militiaman, who takes up arms for his least family in distress, should expect pay in return. The little fields which he has been wont to cultivate for the sustenance of his family, lie unimproved by the harrow or plough in his absence; and those little ones whom he "suffered not the winds of heaven to visit too roughly," are deprived of those comforts which his paternal care at home never failed to yield them. How necessary, then, how feelingly nive should our government be to the deprivations of its citizens, and its own interests, in retaining the confidence of its warmest supporters, by promptly complying with its contracts, in being always ready to meet the demands of its soldiers, and in returning those reciprocal obligations which they would always he proud to advance.

But it is a fact, for which society should mourn, for which our government should stand abashed, that our soldiers have been too irregularly paid in so much that the language of complaint, and justly too, is as familiar as the sound of the town clock, that strikes at its regular pe-

The militia from the state of Georgia, engaged in the U. S. service for the last year in the Creek expedition, have only a few days since received their balance of pay. The volunteers from this state, now in the U. S. service in the Greek nation hearly four he wred miles from their liomes, although the articles of war say that " a soldier shall feécive his pay every month, and the arrears shall not exceed two months yet never have they received one cent. When called for by General Pinkney, not a solitary individual was heard to complain. They ren-despoused at Abbeville Court house, and arrived at Port Hawkins six days previous to the time required of them by the general. They were hastened immedrately into the nation and are now at least two hun-dred miles from a trace of civilizasion, engaged in building Fort Jackson They have been actively em royed the whole of their time, elther on the match or hard latigue.

heretieg. multiversisting to his of hareh and encamped at different forse, half alligator—To searcess. posts for five weeks, with one suit ing, slut and pupe squeeking, thus, of clothes only, and without bents. save batic built hute, which savage No village incendiary, no patriot. ingenity taught them to erect, when wheedling Ohio-lieking, Kentucky- the weather was chilling cold, in the heaviest corrents of rain, and sometimes on half altowarded All this was borne with the modesty of Carolinians, and the patriotism of soldiers, without a murmur. And now, as I am credibly informed, when a requisition is made for funds to pay them off, they cannot be obtained. This high-toned patriotism. inflated with bombast and bellsounding epithets, that has been puffed by every ranting orator, in every seaport town and country village the ughout the U. Statesthat beautiful line of the poet, so often sung by every surante cavalier to his mistress.

" My watch-word is honour, my pay is renown," has proved itself to be-what? A lady's dream! or like the sensitive plant, that recedes

at the gentlest touch. The time of service for which they were called out, will shortly expire; and it is more than probable, if we may make inferences from former precedents, that they will return to their homes worn out with fatigue, emaciated with a sultry clime, and without their pay. How was it that Romulus succeeded so well with his soldiery? It was by paying them well. How is it that Buonaparte has kept thousands of armed hosts in the held for fifteen years? Not by a forced conscription only, but by dispensing liberally the spoils of the enemy, and untying the strings of his purse. How is it that the British government, whose national debt would haffle the skill of the soundest arithmetician to calculate, has her armies filled with the bravest soldiers, and her ships with the choicest seamen? By promptly paying them their wages. How was it that the great political skill and goodness of Washington, had like to have failed in preserving our independence, even after, as we thought, it was secured to us ?- Recelled the noxious seeds of dissension were springing up in every quarter of the continent, that the soldiers were yet unpaid. Why is it that our little navy has so victoriously triumphed over the enemy; and why has the reverse happened to our land forces? Because the one has been regularly

That there is such a principle. abstractly, as love of country, l grant; but it is rather refined for the present age. We love the spot where first we can recall the remembrance of childhood; we are pleased with those diversions, and the particular objects that delighted our youthful fancy. But finally, the re-ciprocal obligations which are due from the citizens, the soldier and the government, is the "adamantine chain" that binds them to the threshold of their country; and as policy is a ruling principle in the affairs of nations, it should be the policy of this government not to leave room for her countrymen to murmur. But lamentable is the fact, that the common language of the soldiery is, "the government had better desist from the war, since she is unable to pay her soldiers."
What is the cause of this misfortune the writer is unable to say. If poverty has assailed the vaults of the treasury, he would be among the last that would complain; but unwilling to indulge such an idea, he must believe that there is a want of proper conduct in some of the departments, or that they are insensible to the rights of a soldier; and placed as they are, at an immense distance from them by their exalted rank, their complaints will at length die with the gale that wafts them. CLEON.

COL. CHAPIN & GEN. M'CLURE. Gen. M'Clure, in his desence, printed last winter, reflected on Col. Cliapin. The Col. who has just returned from Canada, where he has been a prisoner, has made the following publication. How much of it, if any, may be, fact, and how much, if any, may owe its origin or colouring to resentment. the public must form such judgment as it thinks proper.

N. B. Pallodium.

From the Buffalo Gazette. Col. Chapin to the Public.

The distressing scenes exhibited! winter, baying excited many painful seeting of first, building of boats, acreations and anxious enquiries for dence in Stephen country, having co-for the transportation of provisions, the exuses which; led to those dis-and opening and repairing of roads, graceful dissisters, have induced me laurels of disgrace.

scretching, muling heteling, with I be one time they were on the line to lay before the public, some of the most conspicuous actors of those

While the American regular for-

ces coutinued at Fort George, no. thing occurred to affect our security till that strange phenomenon, Geo. M'Clure, appeared. He with much pomp and parade; however, kept, out of harm's way, by riding up and down on the east side of the streights of Niagara, till I had with a small force of Volunteers, Militia and Indians, routed the enemy from his encampment at the 4 mile creek. Then, this mighty man crossed the river with all the wind of a Hull or Smyth, aided by the fætid stench of 1. C. S. who burst forth with terror and rage upon the defenceless inhabitants of Canada. These terrible heroes, however, very cautiously avoided any engagement with the enemy-They conceived it sufficient for them to war with women and children; to lay waste their dwellings; to "burn up the damn'd rascals," was their favorite maxim .-Their march from the Beaver Dam to Queenston, will long be remembered by the distressed victims of that march. In this march, property of almost every description was plundered and buildings burnt under his own view. This, however, was a mere prelude to the tragedy he was afterwards destined to act. The illfated town of Newark was burnt under his orders, the night of the 10th of December, 1813. Here was exhibited a scene of distress, which language would be inadequate to express; women and children were turned out of doors in a cold and stormy night; the cries of infants, the decripit the of age, the debility of sickness, had no impression upon this monster in human shape; they were consigned to the great house, whose canopy was the heavens, and whose walls were as boundless as the wide world.

In the destruction of this town, the vulcan McClure, was aided by the most active exertions of Joseph Willcocks, that perjured villain, who had for a number of years resided in this pleasaut village, and had been patronized in it far beyond his merits; and at a time when it became his duty as a man of justice and as a subject of his majesty, whose government he had so often sworn to protect and defend, he like a cowardly sycophant, deserted the cause of his country, and actually led a banditti through the town on that fatal night, setting fire to his neighbors' dwellings, and damning every American, applying the epithet of TORY to all who disapproved of this flagrant act of barbarity. It will be recollected that this town was burnt at a time when the British forcés were not in any considerable force within the distance of 30 miles.

The General next selected the American side of the Niagara for the theatre of his future operations .-He took up his quarters at Buffalo. A small force of about 200 regulars was called from Canandaigua, which we should have supposed ought to have been sent to the protection of Fort Niagara, as that place was menaced by the enemy. Instead of this, the general ordered them to remain at Buffalo. Fort Niagara was taken on the morning of the 19th December, 1813. The day-previous, the General was informed by a citizen, who had made his escape from Canada, that an attack would be made on Fort Niagara at the time it was. Here then is something very remarkable in the conduct of the General; instead of dispatching an express with this very important intelligence immediately, he omitted it, if not altogether, till it was too late for the express to ride there .-As soon as the capture of that post was known at Buffalo, the General removed himself and men from Buffalo to the Cold Springs, a distance of two miles. This movement appeared to be made in order that the redoubtable General should have time to retreat without hearing the whistling of British balls, which by the bye we suppose would have been very unpleasant to the General's organs of hearing, as he was totally unused to such sounds. Here he remained a few days; but finding from intelligence which he received from Ganada, that the enemy were preparing to attack Buffalo, he took up his line of march to Batavia, a distance of 40 miles; no doubt conceiving that a place of preater safety, as there he could not hear the report of the enony s guils. on the Niagara frontier last fall and From Batavis, I was told, that he made his retreat good to his resi,

As to his assertions, which he was | Niogara county, say fired upon by the men whom the said were under my command, I be-

The inhabitants of Boffalo all felt deeply interested in the protection of that place, apprehending fult well the consequences of air invasion of it by an enemy whose character heretofore had been marked with acts of outrage and cruelty, and who now was stimulated to the most desperate measures of retaliation, by the conduct of McClure in the burning of Newark. They repeatedly requested him to afford them the necessary protection. The public are already acquainted with the protection he afforded. The ruins of the Niagara Frontier; the tears of the widow, and the cries of orphan children, still remain as a proof of the cowardice and villainy of this man and his associates.

As it regards myself and the command I held in the army while it was under McClure, I think proper to state the principal reason which induced me to resign. After having been repeatedly exposed to much danger by order of McClure, especially when he ordered me to 40 mile creek in Upper Canada, and while I remained there under his orders, with about 40 men, he said in presence of Mr. Curtis, whose affidavit I procured, " that he regretted I had not been taken by the enemy, that he wished I had been, that he hoped the damn'd rascal would be." Now the public will observe, that I was acting under the orders of McClure, and had taken a commanding positi on at that place. He ordered Col. Hopkins to command the men in the rear of me, who were 12 miles fr. that place. I was ordered to remain at the Forty till I was reinforced. but contrary to the assurances which McClure had given me, Col. Hopkins was ordered to remain 12 miles in the rear of me.

Should any person concerned reply to these observations, further facts will be developed; meanwhile the public are requested to peruse the subjoined documents; others are in my possession, and will be published next week.

CYRENIUS CHAPIN. June 13.

Niagara County, ss.
Benjamin Caryl, of Buffalo, in the said county, being sworn saith, that he in company with Captain Frank Hampton, of the 24th regt. U. S. infantry, on or about the 3d day of January last at Batavia, then and there heard the said Hampton declare, that he most cordially rejoiced at the burning of the village of Buffalo, that he regretted the loss of two or three of its inhabitants only; and in the same conversation he heard him say, that he wished he had the power of God Almighty, he would exercise the same in damning the greater part of the inhabitants of Buffals to all eternity.

Further this deponent said not. BENJ. CARYL. Sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1814, Samuel Tupper, first judge, common pleas, for Niagara county.

State of New-York, Niagara coun-

ty, ss.
Asa Ransom, of the town of Claence in the county of Niagara. being solemnly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 25d or 4th day of December last past, he, (this deponent) was at the house of Frederick Miller, near the late village of Buffalo, Brig. Gen. M'Clure and his aids, and several gentlemen from Buffalo and elsewhere were there-In a conversation with Erastus Granger, Esqi this deponent heard Gen. M'Clure publicly declare, that he would take away the regulars and was going away himself. Judge Granger asked him if he meant to take away the ammunition; General McClure answered that he did; Judge Granger observed, for God's sake don't do that, for we shall all be destroyed-Buffalo will be burned and we shall have nothing to detend ourselves with Gen. M'Clure then said, I will stay and defend you, if the inhabitants will arrest and bind that damn'd rascal, (CHA-PIN) and bring him to me, it they will not do that they may be all destroyed, and I don't care how soon. And this deponent further saith, that he had understood that MClure and Chapin had quarrelled violently, abont the burning of Newark, and that he believed that animosity continued to exist to the time of Gen. McClure's departure from Buffelo. which was on or about the days a bovementioned, And further this

deponent saith note.
ASA RANSOM.

Dutley Frink, and Jacob J. Port being dally assore say, that on or a boys the 23d thay of December last they were in company with Captain John A. Rodgers of the 24th reof the U. S. infantry, then aching aid to Gen. M. Clure, at Reyle ta vern, in Batavia; these deponents heard the saul Rodgers solemnly declare in the presence of a number of other gentlemens, that he wished to God that Buffals was burned and that he would give 100 dallers to uny person that would bring him infa mation that Buffalo was affuelly burn ed. And further these deponents say not.

DUDLEY FRINK JACOB I, FORT.

Sworn to, &c.

State of New-York, Niagara county, ss. : Nehemiah Seelye, late a resident

of the village of Buffalo, being son lemnly sworn saith, that on the 224 or 3d day of Dec. last, he this dea ponent had a conversation at the house of Frederick Miller, near Buffalo, with Donald Frazier, a lieu. tenant in the regular service, who was then acting as an aid to General M'Clure-in which conversation the said Frazier said, that if Buffalo. should be burned, he had no doubt the inhabitants would be remunerated by government, that he believed it would be an advantage to the country to have it burned, it would make hundreds of soldiers, it would stimulate men to enlist to prosecute the war with more rigour-he said, it he had a house in Buffalo, he should be glad to see a fire brand in it in two minutes. And further saith

NEHEMIAH SEELYE.

Sworn to, &c.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale in the town of Port Tobacco, in Charles county, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at 3'o'clock in the afternoon,

A valuable tract of land called West Hatton, containing 500 acres, lying on Wicomoco river in the said county, about six miles below Allen's Fresh .-The land is level and very rial, and has thereon a tolerable good dwelling house and out-houses. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, and there is a convenient landing from which produce may be taken to vessels in the river The situation is healthy, and fish and fowl in their season may be procured in great abun-

Also will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, part of a tract of woodland call Hard Bargain, otherwise called Wicomoco Fields, containing forty-two and an half acres. This land lies contiguous to West Hatton, and will be sold either separate, or with that tract, as may best accommodate purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, fer paying the purchase money in three equal annual payments from the day of sale, with interest thereon.

Possession of the premises delivered on the first day of January next—In the mean time the purchaser may exercise all rights of ownership, giving permission to the present possessor of finishing and securing the crop on hand.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser.

TH HARRIS Jun. Trustee. Annapolis, July 2

An Overseer Wanted BY THE SUBSCRIBER

I wish to employ one at present, or at the end of the year, who is honest, so ber and industrious, to superintend on a guidall facility. small farm, two and one half miles from, and on the north side of, Serah forry or river EDMUND BRICE.

14. Anne-Arundel County, to wit : I hereby certify that Amos Smith, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a bay HORSE 14 hands 4md 1 inch high; 10 years ald, has a mall-lead and snip, long tall hoth hind feet

white, four new shees on Given under my hand this 23th day of June, 1814.

Larkin Hammand. The owner of the above horse is to

quested to preve property, pay charges and take him away: Amos Smith

Extract from a letter fit April, Il

We are the only nation when we ought to have ly one to avoid it ! It of the tyrant. I we phantom, and our gov dicules That pur ru was bought at the am s million This is c party, the real enemie ery, did vote for the for them to render a posterity and to the pr tion of the motives of action in that horri government was despi rant, because he four virtue and without of he never even deigned the demand of restin hundreds of cargoes from us. England render none of hers, bons the thefts of Buc it is thus, that our have sacrificed the ho tune of our country."

Extract from a lette April 30th, 1 " I see by this m that British transport

at Bourdeaux to ta 25,000 old troops for Great-Britain thinks for or mean to effect negotiation at Gotter CLAY, the most active is one of our minister sell, was, in the tir reclorial government, ry Johnson, a famous against American shi tle more esteem than it possible to send such plomatic nominations to be adapted to the o time of Catharine of nation in Europe took to send the handsome court-to France on the most adroit, and c but to send to Gotten have calumniated Gre have expressed in ter sured, their hatred t ment, is an impruder ly could commit.

" Here, the appoin changed-A man who of the Buonaparte go not stay here with a success; and such h tachment shewn by t nister to that monste ish idea that he wa that about the 20th 1 at his table, before that the Emperors Russia, and the Ki would be brought pro in a few days! The taken place was for thinking man, from t alesced powers put French ground; and from their immens

from the general di France. " Some of the old stock should be sen court; or if they n Rufus King.

" Mr. Crawford d ago in company with reagh, who said, peace did not take not be the fault of C Crawford did not re speak a word during

against the power of

who, having no ener destroy our towns,

and our shipping? rit left in our count from the helm and a government, men w us into such a state appears no cause of for our entry into British ships are entry to all the wor seamen will be no lo since Great-Britain at least 100,000 sai ly for 20 years will of them again. These will be no land ar peace is general lion of neutrality WWW. Tenou captured property of of Buonaparte at N

is not one of the legalist the Madison on The fact is, being destroyed—t poyer and glory, o uning ration believe their schemes fall deacy die much situation, and if a